

LARGER TRAFFIC
NEEDED TO HELP
WESTERN ROADSMore Than 1,000,000,000
Ton-Miles Decrease Re-
ported in One YearNORTHWESTERN LINES
SHOW HIGHEST LOSSESPanama Canal Costs Railroads
\$1,000,000 for Each 50,000
Tons Diverted

Following is the second in a series of three articles analyzing the railroad situation in the west, taking up the matter of increased rates, competition, and other matters that enter into the present depressed conditions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The west-
ern railways of the United States re-
turned 3.37 per cent on their invest-
ment in 1924, and in the three pre-
vious years the return was also less
than 4 per cent. Their traffic de-
creased more than 1,000,000,000 ton-
miles from 1923 to 1924, the roads in
the northwest showing the greatest
proportionate decrease in traffic.

The 5 per cent rate increase asked for, while it may increase the net earnings of the western roads tempo-
rarily, cannot, it is obvious, in-
crease their volume of traffic. From
coastal ports it is held that the trans-
continental tonnage may be further
reduced.

What the loss, in revenue, is to the
railroads by reason of the Panama
Canal competition may be computed
on the basis of the estimate of H. M.
Byram, president of the Chicago and
Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. As
previously noted, he placed the re-
venue loss at \$1,000,000 for every 50,000
tons of freight taken by water
away from the rail lines.

Traffic Figures for 1925

Official statistics of the United
States Shipping Board from January
to March, 1925, show that inter-
coastal traffic to have been 2,005,612 long
tons. Deducting about 900,000 tons of
oil in tankers and reserving the re-
mainder into short tons, approxi-
mately 1,331,191 tons of merchandise
freight was transported by the
coastal lines in three months. On
the basis of Mr. Byram's conservative
figures, this represents a prospective
loss of \$25,000,000 to the railroads.
Of this amount, 640,000 short tons
of freight are estimated to have been
lost to the railroads by the Panama
Canal in Oregon and Washington, touched
by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul,
Great Northern, Northern Pa-
cific and Union Pacific railroads.
Such a basis, it is estimated, is
a loss of \$12,000,000 quarterly, or
more than \$50,000,000 annually to the
roads which would participate in this
traffic to the northwest.

How close such a figure is to the
actual loss to the railroads cannot be
computed accurately, for it is not
clear how much of the tonnage which
the canal some goods would move
as formerly—either around Cape
Horn or across Yucatan. To place
the western roads on more nearly a
parity with the water lines, the need
of relief under Section 4 of the In-
terstate Commerce Act is pointed
out fully as vigorously by shippers
as by railroad men, with the excep-
tion of those in the Inter-Mountain
Territory, who allege that discrimi-
nation would result.

Would Fill West-Bound Empty

The railroads and shippers else-
where aver that such rates would
allow the western roads to compete
at coastal points with water lines,
while still receiving remunerative
rates on goods to and from interior
points. The low rates to coastal
points, even if not compensatory,
would fill some of the empty west-
bound cars, now said to be in the
ratio of three empties to one load,
westbound.

Through the faster movement of
this transcontinental freight, it is
contended, the railroads have not
only the stronger point in soliciting
traffic against the water lines, but by

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Would Reduce Defense

PARIS TO LEAVE
CAILLAUX FREE
TO SETTLE DEBTNo Attempt to Be Made to
Keep Control Over What
Passes at Washington

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Complete ap-
proval was given to the plans of
Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minis-
ter, at a final meeting of ministers
before his departure for Washington.
The Cabinet Council was extremely
important, dealing with international
affairs comprehensively. On the
agenda were the situation in Morocco,
the Assembly of the League of
Nations, the negotiations concerning
the proposed pact with Germany, the
Soviet disturbances, the resumed
Franco-German commercial conver-
sations, the position in Alsace-Lor-
raine, which, as Paul Painlevé found
on his visit, is now completely recon-
ciled to French policy.

STANDING ARMY
IS "WAR THREAT,"
ASSERTS SENATORMr. Fess Says United States
Destined to Lead World
to PeaceOMAHA, Sept. 15 (AP).—The pre-
sence of standing armies is a threat
of war, Senator D. Fess (R.), Senator
from Ohio, declared in an address
here.

The only safeguard against war,
he said, is the maintenance of an
army and navy only sufficiently large
enough to preserve domestic peace
and protect our coast.

Declaring that the United States is
destined to lead the nations to a
haven of peace, the Senator asserted
there are three great duties confront-
ing the Nation.

"Adjustments of the foreign loans
not yet entered into.

"Reduction of the standing armies
of the world.

"Adjustment to a world court to ad-
just international disputes."

MR. MACKENZIE KING
ADDS TO HIS CABINETPresident of Massey-Harris
Company Is Latest Addition

OTTAWA, Sept. 15 (Special).—C.
V. Vincent Massey, president of the
Massey-Harris Company of Toronto
has been appointed minister without
portfolio in the Federal Cabinet in
view of Conservative criticism to the
effect that the Liberal policy of re-
ducing the tariff of manufactured
goods was working a serious hard-
ship on the manufacturing interests.

The acceptance of a seat in the Cab-
inet by the head of one of the
largest makers of agricultural imple-
ments in the world is of particular
significance, and is causing a con-
siderable stir in the political arena.
Mr. Massey was secretary of the
War Council of the Cabinet in 1918,
and became general secretary and
later director of the Canadian Repar-
ations Committee. He is a director
of several financial organizations and
is a patron of the arts, especially the
drama.

Mr. King has now added to his
cabinet G. N. Gordon, minister of
Immigration, and J. B. Macdonald,
minister of Customs, and Vincent
Massey, president of the Massey-Harris
Company, H. B. McMillan, and W. E.
Felding, resigned and Charles P.
Murphy and Dr. Henri Béland, Post-
master-General and Minister of Sol-
diers Civil Re-establishment respec-
tively, who have been appointed to
the Senate, but are taking their
portfolios with them for the time
being.

CHURCHES EXPLAIN PROBLEMS

MET IN GATHERING DRY DATA

Dependent Wholly on Memories of "What Used to Be"

—Family Opulence from Illicit Trade Noted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The
department of research and educa-
tion of the Federal Council of
Churches of Christ in America has
compiled a report on the status of
prohibition in the United States. The
report, which is copyrighted by F.
Ernest Johnson, is divided into six
sections, which will be printed from
day to day. The second section fol-
lows:

From the point of view of re-
search method, adequate case re-
cords are indispensable in such an
inquiry as this. Our knowledge of
the effects of prohibition upon living
conditions is sadly limited by the
fact that for the most part we are
dependent upon memories of "what
used to be" and we lack records to
support our impressions.

PARIS TO LEAVE
CAILLAUX FREE
TO SETTLE DEBTNo Attempt to Be Made to
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Franco-German commercial conver-
sations, the position in Alsace-Lor-
raine, which, as Paul Painlevé found
on his visit, is now completely recon-
ciled to French policy.

For still greater interest was the
visit of the American Ambassador.
The character of M. Caillaux would
sufficiently indicate that he goes with
plenipotentiary powers. He would
not in any event have consented to
negotiate in fetters. His ideas as
expressed are accepted by his col-
leagues. No attempt is to be made
by Paris to keep control over what
passes at Washington. Naturally the
ratification of Parliament will be
necessary for any arrangement, but
there is often a discussion of
international commitments, consid-
eration is certain. Within obvious
constitutional limits, within technical
possibilities, M. Caillaux goes a
free man.

Secrecy is Urged
It is gratifying for the French to
observe that Washington believes
business is meant and that M. Cal-
laux has full authority to effect a
settlement. Perpetual reference back
to Paris would prolong the discus-
sions and complicate them. There
can be no doubt of the power con-
ferred on M. Caillaux, and whatever
he does will stand.

Another note which is approved
is the decision to remain silent on
the progress of the negotiations.
When a solution is found it will be
announced, but America has re-
quested in a letter from Andrew W.
Bell, that opportunity for a com-
munications committee be not offered
while the problem is under considera-
tion. Secret diplomacy is condemned,
but diplomatic secrecy while projects
are being shaped is still necessary.

In this view France consents. If
France consents, the project is ap-
proved. M. Caillaux was promising
too much and the American papers
showing that Washington was ac-
cording the same thing would be
concluded. But the general position
is that the project is approved. It
is not a matter of principle, but of
fact. It is this which inspires the
belief that M. Caillaux will not
leave America until the terms are
fixed.

Mr. Baldwin's Visit to Paris
M. Caillaux's directives were again
expounded before the American
journalists. He will frankly admit
the debt, make a reasonable offer,
show France's financial state and
approach the question on the econ-
omic rather than the political side.
He is confident of success. Parlia-
ment will resume its sitting much
earlier than anticipated in order to
give M. Caillaux every latitude. He
thinks he will be back on Oct. 10,
but Parliament will not sit until
Oct. 27. It may even be later.

No significance should be attached
to the visit of Stanley Baldwin to
Paris, he said, private and official.
Although he was entertained by M.
Painlevé, with M. Caillaux present,
the entertainment was unofficial. The
statements talked politics, as they
rightly have talked of the situation
of the weather, but they did not discuss
political questions. They met on a
friendly footing informally, and it
is to be hoped nothing Machiavellian
is seen in such an essentially courteous
meeting on the eve of M. Caillaux's
departure.

Both the Aircraft Development Cor-
poration, whose activities have so
far been largely experimental, and
the National Air Transport Corpora-
tion whose representatives have been
in conference with officials here are
Detroit organizations.

The Air Transport Corporation is
ready to go ahead independently but
desires the approval of the Govern-
ment. It is expected that it will ob-
tain the air mail contract, now being
advertised. The route from New
York to Dallas, Texas, will include
St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, St.
Joseph, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Okla-
homa City, and Fort Worth and will
connect with Detroit at Cleveland by
means of the Ford Motor Company's
line.

Howard E. Coffin, president of the
coastal line, in a statement just
issued declared: "We as a nation must
of necessity, for reasons both eco-
nomic and in the interest of our na-
tional defense, formulate without de-
lay a definite, continuing, compre-
hensive policy for the effective re-
striction of the liquor traffic."

GERMAN OFFICIAL
NAMED TO REGULATE
SECURITY CLAIMSBERLIN, Sept. 15 (AP).—Dr. Adolf
Friedrich, departmental chief in the
Finance Ministry, has been designat-
ed by the German Government as
special commissioner to the
United States to regulate the claims
of German federal or state loans or
other securities falling under the re-
velation law.

Dr. Friedrich is leaving for the
United States on Thursday on the
steamship Columbus. One of his
duties will be to designate the
banks through which claims for re-
velation may be filed.

The Finance Ministry has issued
a warning against the practice of
many holders of German Government
securities in America of sending
German with power of attorney to
present their claims. This only leads
to confusion, it was said. Dr. Fried-
rich's arrangements will enable such
holders to present their claims
directly.

After a thorough study, the in-
vestigator concluded that in a few
instances prohibition was "very
likely the direct cause" of the com-
mission of drinking while in most of
the cases it was "a contributing fac-
tor." Of the records in the 11 cases
in which drinking caused with the ad-
vancement of the investigation.

"Regarding the attitude of the in-
dividual toward post-prohibition
drinking, very little information was
found in the records. In a very few
cases there was some statement
which threw light on this subject."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Tokyo Led Is Honored
for Great GenerosityBy the Associated Press
Washington, Sept. 15
GENICHIRO YAMADA, a
Tokyo boy, is told in a letter by
John Barton Payne, chairman
of the Red Cross, that he was re-
sponsible for "one of the most
remarkable instances of self-denial
and generosity I have encountered
or heard of."

Yamada, upon receiving his "an-
nual allowance" of \$150 from his
parents, forwarded the entire sum to
the American Red Cross to help
relieve work after the Santa Barbara
earthquake, saying he recalled "the
great sympathy and kind assis-
tance" from the United States after
the similar Tokyo earthquake.

NEW DIRIGIBLE
DESIGN OFFEREDFord Interests Ready to
Build for Government
on Cost BasisSpecial from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Negotia-
tions are under way for the build-
ing of a new dirigible on a cost
basis by private interests for the
Government.

Indirectly, it is the offer of Henry
Ford. The Aircraft Development
Corporation of Detroit, which has
been conducting experiments, has
completed a design under the direc-
tion of W. B. Mayo, Ralph H. Upson,
and others which is now ready for
production and which has been of-
fered to the Government. The Ford
interest in the corporation is domi-
nant.

The proposed dirigible would be
shorter and of different shape from
the Zeppelins and would be made of
metal as light as fabric and, of
course, much stronger. This use of
all-metal construction is in accord
with the policy of the Government
to build a standard, safe, econ-
omical airplane can be turned out
in quantity.

Half Sheen's Size
Applying the same idea to the
dirigible, the Aircraft Development
Corporation holds that now is the
time to profit by the tests of the
early dirigibles. The proposed ship
would be only half as large as the
Shenandoah, but would have a speed
of 70 miles an hour, with a cruising
radius of 2,000 miles. The corpora-
tion is willing to go ahead without
subsidy, but solicits the co-operation
of the Government. If the offer to
build a dirigible without profit is ac-
cepted, army and navy engineers
would have supervision of the con-
struction, which would be carried
out by the corporation's engineers.

After the proposal was submitted
to officials here, including those of
the army and navy, the Secretary
of Commerce and the Postmaster-
General, Carl E. Fritch, secretary
of the corporation, was asked to sub-
mit a formal proposal in writing
within a week. The cost is estimated
at approximately \$300,000.

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poration, whose activities have so
far been largely experimental, and
the National Air Transport Corpora-
tion whose representatives have been
in conference with officials here are
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Co-operative Association Finds
Itself Hard Put to Meet DemandNew Hampshire Marketing Organisation Appoints
Committee to Make Drive for More Mem-
bers and More Egg Shipments

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 15
(Special).—At a special meeting of
the executive committee of the New
Hampshire Co-operative Marketing
Association, a committee of three
was appointed to take charge of an
advertising campaign, and with the
co-operation of the State Farm Bu-
reau and the county agents, to make
a drive for more members and more
egg shipments to meet the big mar-
ket already established for New
Hampshire hennery products in Boston.

The members of this new commit-
tee are May Frank Knox, president;
W. T. Whitte, of Milford, vice-presi-
dent; and J. Fred French of Boston,
manager of the association.

After only a few months of work
in Boston the association has sev-
eral hundred members and is look-
ing for the problem of getting the fresh eggs
to supply this unlooked for demand.
A new arrangement being con-
templated.

While the strikers so far have
failed to prevent any sailings from
Southampton there has been a grow-
ing difficulty to recruit crews, and
action is being taken for tomorrow has
been cancelled and the action the
workers may take as yet is unknown.

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PACKING MERGER
DECLARED LEGAL
BY DR. JARDINEArmour-Morris Plan Upheld
—Secretary Cites Power
to Check Monopolies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—The
merger of the Armour and Morris
packing companies is declared legal
by Dr. William M. Jardine, Sec-
retary of Agriculture, who has dis-
missed the complaint initiated in
1923. Announcement of the opinion
was preceded by a conference at
the White House at which the Sec-
retary discussed the case in detail
with the President and cabinet.

The complaint just dismissed
charged that the merger violated the
Packers and Stockyards Act by
establishing a monopoly in restraint
of trade to control prices and cause
unfair competition. A mass of evi-
dence was taken in hearings through-
out the United States and arguments
were heard in Washington by the
Secretary.

Dr. Jardine ruled that the merger
in itself did not constitute a viola-
tion of the act, but asserted that it
might result from the consolida-
tion of the two packing houses, he
had "ample power and authority
to take appropriate and effective ac-
tion."

Neither the purpose nor the effect
of the merger, he held, involved
price fixing, monopoly or unreason-
able restraint of commerce. On the
contrary, he said, the evidence
showed that the transaction was de-
signed to reduce overhead expenses
and to increase the sales of finished
products.

Efficiency Raised
The evidence, he found, disclosed
that Armour & Company and Morris
had controlled less than 25 per
cent of the federal inspected use
of animals, which is less than that
controlled by Swift & Company, a
competing firm. Neither monopoly
nor price fixing was shown. On the
advantage of producer or consumer
was shown to have resulted from
the merger, he asserted.

Dr. Jardine added:
While Morris & Co. has been elimi-
nated as a competitor, it does not
necessarily follow that competition
as a whole has been thereby reduced.
It may be said with very good reas-
on that the merger has resulted in
the business of one competitor
being absorbed by the largest
existing packer, Swift & Co.

In the argument before me it was
suggested that the lack of change
in competitive conditions since the
acquisition was more apparent than
real. It was built for resisting the
loss during the humped-in winters,
is undertaking the voyage for the Gov-
ernment of the Falkland Islands,
and it is expected that the results
will greatly benefit the whaling in-
dustry.

Discovery Going to Antarctic
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 15.—The research
ship Discovery, which was Captain
Scott's ship, sails from Dartmouth
today on a three-year cruise in An-
tartic waters. The vessel, the hull
of which is 26 inches solid oak, and
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ship Discovery, which was Captain
Scott's ship, sails from Dartmouth
today on a three-year cruise in An-
tartic waters. The vessel, the hull
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Soviet Ambassador Skeptical
of Coming Chinese ParleyL. M. Karakhan Declares Customs Auton-
omy Will Not Be Dealt With—Ru-
sian Sympathy Expressed

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—L. M. Kara-
khan, Soviet Ambassador to Peking,
who recently returned to Moscow to
stay two or three months in the
course of an interview with the
Christian Science Monitor, expressed
doubts regarding the likelihood of
the proposed conference of the powers
with the Chinese Government at
Peking. "It seems clear that the
negotiations will not approach the
negotiations such as customs auton-
omy, which China wants," he said. "Even
should the powers grant some in-
crease of the Chinese tariffs, most
of

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CHURCHES EXPLAIN PROBLEMS
MET IN GATHERING DRY DATA

(Continued from Page 1)

but in general we were forced to draw our own conclusions indirectly from the records. In none of these cases did we find any one who appeared to have any compunctions regarding prohibition drinking. There appeared to be no realization in the minds of the persons drinking that they were breaking a law by drinking "moonshine" just as much as if they went out and held up or assaulted a man. Such a conception of prohibition did not appear to exist at all.

It is interesting to note that in most of these cases no attempt was made by the visitor to deal with the problem in a legal way. It was taken for granted that liquor was available and would continue to be. The visitor, like the client, seemed oblivious to the fact that a law was in existence which was designed effectively to keep men and liquor apart.

The second period covered Oct. 1, 1923, to July 1, 1924, disclosed 46 cases of drinking. This was 5.1 per cent of the total number of cases as compared with 3.2 per cent for the earlier period.

Where Liquor Was Found

In the 15 cases where it was possible to ascertain where the liquor was obtained, the following result was found: saloons five, homes four, neighbors four, pool rooms three, house of prostitution one, restaurant one. The report states:

"None of the individuals drinking during this second period appeared to have the least difficulty in obtaining all the drink they wanted, and whenever they wanted. The Dever raids of October 1923, which took place for a while, but very soon afterward drink appeared as plentiful as ever. Further, the investigator says, 'It was found that the effects of drinking appeared to be about the same as they were in connection with pre-prohibition drinking, such as non-support, abuse, desertion and the like, with one big exception. The drinking of 'moonshine' appeared to have a decidedly bad effect on the mental condition of the individual which was not present to such a striking degree before prohibition. In several cases the individual developed a definite mental psychosis due to drink.' Again the report says: 'More families have drunk at their own expense since the prohibition in 1923-24, five years after prohibition, than in 1918-19, before prohibition.'

It should be noted that in spite of the unfavorable showing made by this district, interviews with a number of employers in the area studied indicated that definite good results had appeared: 'less absenteeism, more efficient workers, less discharging, much less drinking, less and better dressed employees, and more saving.' On the other hand, interviews with two police principals, a visiting teacher, a Red Cross home service worker, a settlement worker, a Salvation Army worker, a police officer, a police officer, and the head of a boarding house for women and children yielded practically no unfavorable results. 'lack of enforcement of the law and consequently much drinking, the social distinction growing up because the rich can afford to buy good drink and the poor cannot, and the continued existence of problems due to drink.'

No Conclusive Proof

Such a study as this offers no conclusive and final proof of the results of prohibition, but it presents conditions which are undoubtedly typical of those existing in many city neighborhoods. In any event, the case method would seem to be the most fruitful method for discovering the actual results of the prohibition regime.

It should be pointed out also that in order to determine accurately and adequately the results of prohibition one would need to go much farther than to inquire in any way the individual continued or ceased drinking. Very extensive case studies would be necessary to find out what is the total effect upon the individual character and upon home life of the forcible suppression of the liquor traffic. Probably few socially minded persons credit the official statement that the use of stimulants is necessary to a large portion of the population in order to furnish 'release' and 'escape' from the conditions of a rather prosaic existence. Nevertheless, such a function has undoubtedly been performed by liquor in the past, and the large section of the population which suffers from the drabness of monotonous routine of work. The persistent 'pull' of workmen for their liquor is in no small part a reflection of the aesthetic and spiritual poverty of our industrial system. The forcible suppression of an activity creates new problems and the nature and extent of these problems are among the subjects that need to be studied now. Furthermore, there are doubtless many individuals who have been cured of the liquor habit by the intervention of the law, in which personality defects which formerly showed themselves in the form of indulgence in stimulants are now expressed in

other ways. The religious and moral forces which take upon themselves responsibility for justice and new measures of social control cannot consistently stop short of taking responsibility for character rehabilitation after the fact, which they have forcibly changed.

Deaths From Alcoholic Diseases

There are, fortunately, full data at hand from 1910 to 1924 inclusive for all so-called 'registration states' reporting to the Bureau of the Census showing the death rate per 100,000 of population from alcoholic diseases. (The latter is considered to be predominantly an alcoholic disease.)

A comparison of the figures for the several states is instructive. In New York, for example, where violations of the law are admittedly numerous and where the death rate from alcoholic diseases has increased quite materially since 1910, the death rate from cirrhosis has remained almost the same. In Massachusetts, the case is similar, only when striking Pennsylvania shows the results, save that the death rate from cirrhosis has slightly increased. It is interesting to note, on the contrary, that the District of Columbia shows a much more marked increase in the death rate from cirrhosis.

Another interesting point is that the alcoholic death rate in Kansas has actually increased during prohibition. It had all but disappeared in 1910, but has flared up somewhat since, although the 1923 figure showed a slight reduction from 1922. The death rate from cirrhosis in Kansas shows little net change since 1920. Ohio and Indiana have suffered little increase in death rates from alcoholic causes.

It is a well recognized fact that mortality statistics for alcoholic diseases treated outside of institutions are unreliable, but they are probably just as trustworthy now as before prohibition was adopted, although somewhat since, although the 1923 figure showed a slight reduction from 1922. The death rate from cirrhosis in Kansas shows little net change since 1920. Ohio and Indiana have suffered little increase in death rates from alcoholic causes.

Clinical Changes Noted

It has been pointed out by medical men that the clinical picture presented by the alcoholic wards of city hospitals underwent a decided change following the adoption of prohibition. The experts who prepared the report stated that the proportion of acute cases for which the liquor was responsible, but chronic cases showing the typical 'generative' effects of habitual drinking became decidedly fewer. It is stated now, however, at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, that there is a drift back to pre-prohibition conditions in the type of alcoholism that prevails.

It should be said, however, that the increase in alcoholic psychoses indicated here is called in question by medical men who insist that many cases of alcoholism are chronic psychoses in the hospitals reporting them, which is a correct diagnosis and excludes from the category.

A noteworthy fact that in New York City certain types of forms of alcoholic insanity became exceedingly rare after the adoption of prohibition. Here again, however, it is to be feared that the drift is backward toward pre-prohibition types. The experts who prepared the report, Dr. H. M. Pollock and Miss E. M. Furbush, have recorded the following general conclusions: 'Alcoholic insanity in this country is now much less prevalent than it was in 1910, but more prevalent than in 1920. The rate of decline since 1910 has been greater among women than among men. The reduction in alcoholic cases is due in part to a change in the habits of the people and in part to restrictive laws.'

Alcoholism in New York City

The statistics of alcoholics discharged from the Department of Public Welfare Hospitals and from Bellevue Hospital and hospital in New York City, 1914-1924, show in general the same trend that we have been noting but with this important feature, that the year 1924 shows a

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slight decrease, as the following table indicates:

Year	Deaths
1910	21
1911	21
1912	21
1913	21
1914	21
1915	21
1916	21
1917	21
1918	21
1919	21
1920	21
1921	21
1922	21
1923	21
1924	21

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals

Year	Deaths
1914	108
1915	108
1916	108
1917	108
1918	108
1919	108
1920	108
1921	108
1922	108
1923	108
1924	108

Another noteworthy fact of data has to do with alcoholic cases in the United States Army from 1914-24 inclusive. These data would seem to

country as a whole and among these

interdependence is presumably a much

attitudinal much of the gain to

health education and there is reason

to believe that the same cause has

operated on a large scale throughout

the country. One of the authorities

consulted in this connection points

out that similar improvement has

occurred in countries where prohibition

has not been attempted.

It is probable, however, that

wherever there has been an im-

provement in economic status, a

measure of the prohibition regime

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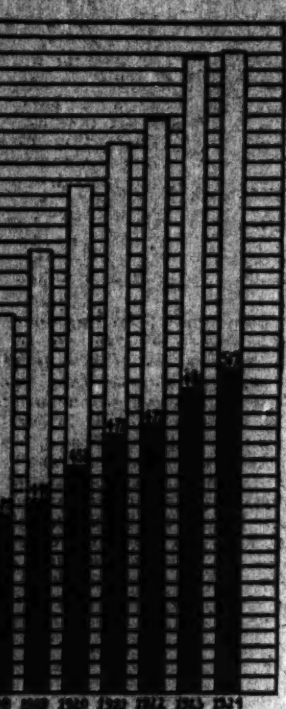
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Entire Block Represents Total Individual Deposits; Solid Part Represents Savings Deposits.

be sufficiently representative of the country at large to be significant.

Admission Rates to Army Hospitals Per 1000 Active Men Served in the United States. Due to Alcoholism.

1914 18.46 1920 6.21

1915 12.12 1921 6.97

1916 12.12 1922 1.12

1917 2.81 1923 1.82

1918 2.81 1924 1.82

1919 2.15

The movement of the curve in this

case is of course, due rather to war-

time discipline than to the coming of

prohibition since the sharp drop oc-

curs in 1917 and the low point in

1918. In 1924 the number had almost

reached the pre-war figure of 1914.

If that figure may be assumed to

have been abnormally high, the

curve appears to be still rising. The

Surgeon-General states in his an-

nuual report for 1924:

'The number of admissions to sick

report for alcoholism cannot be ac-

cepted as an index of the amount of

alcoholism in the military service. Probably an equally important

factor, especially during recent years,

is the injurious character of the

illicit liquor consumed, since this re-

sults in a greater relative number

of such an use intoxicated becoming

acutely ill and consequently requiring

medical treatment.'

Prohibition and Vital Statistics

Much has been said of the falling

death rate during the last few years

and the evidence of the effect of pro-

hibition. It is true that this decline

and the increased expectation of life

have brought about the reduction

of the trend downward has been

IMPROVEMENT IS FOUND
IN EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONSFederal Service Notes Continued Building Activity in
New England, Satisfactory Farm Labor Situation and Reviving Shoe Industry

By the Associated Press

Continued building activity throughout New England, a general satisfactory farm labor situation, and an improvement in the shoe industry in Massachusetts are noted in the monthly report of the federal employment service. The textile industry continues largely on part time.

Maine.—Part-time operations continue in the shoe textile industries in many parts of the State. While very few plants are closed entirely, these part-time schedules create a surplus of workers who in many cases are unable to find employment. In their individual localities, increased activity is reported in the paper and pulp mills. Farm labor situation throughout the State generally satisfactory. Building tradesmen active.

Overtime Reported.—New Hampshire.—A surplus of workers exists in the shoe, textile and granite and railroad repair shops in certain parts of the State, while in other sections the shoe industry is operating on an overtime basis. Overtime exists in the printing, brush and needle industries. The labor surplus in the various sections is due to part time schedules in factories in the mills and factories. The supply of farm labor is reported plentiful in every section. Extensive building operations provide employment for large numbers of men, with most localities able to supply the demand.

Vermont.—There was little material change in the industrial employment situation during August as compared with July. Part time operations continue in the textile, granite and machine industries. In some sections there was a slight improvement noted, but nothing of a general nature. While farm labor is reported plentiful in some parts of the State, other sections report a shortage of food farm hands. Building activity throughout the State, with plenty of men available to meet the demand.

Massachusetts.—Reports from various parts of Massachusetts showed an improvement in industrial conditions during August. The shoe industry and allied lines, particularly in the shoe industry, have improved. Part-time operations continue in the textile industry, but in many cases working quotas have been increased. A surplus of skilled men in the metal trades is reported in one section, while in other parts a shortage exists. The shipbuilding industry continues work at full capacity. Overtime exists in some rubber factories, while others report a slackening. A seasonal lull was noted in the leather industry. Building trades very active throughout the State, affording employment to thousands of craftsmen.

Boston District.—There was a slight improvement in the industrial situation in this section during August. While some of the plants continue on part-time schedules, others either resumed full-time operations or increased their working forces. In Lynn the shoe factories have greatly improved, and the shoe and allied lines are in better condition than they have been for the last few months.

Shipbuilding in Quincy continues at capacity, employing a large number of skilled men. The rubber industry in Malden showed a slight slackening during the month. In Chelsea, where all plants are running, there are many not operating at capacity, and a slight surplus of shoe workers exists. Conditions showed an improvement in Everett during August, with very little unemployment now evident. "Although there was a slight improvement in the shoe industry in Braintree during the month there is still a surplus of workers. Some shoe factories are closed while others are operating on part-time schedules. In Waltham a surplus of workers exists in the watch industry. Good farm help is scarce here. Building operations throughout the district furnish work for thousands of craftsmen, with the supply adequate in the majority of the cities.

Rhode Island.—A surplus of workers exists in the jewelry, textile, and machine industries. In one section of the State silk mills and other building mills are on an overtime basis. Extensive building programs in the various cities furnish steady employment for many men, with local supply in most cities adequate for the demand. Farm labor conditions as a whole satisfactory.

Connecticut.—Employment conditions continue good throughout the State. A shortage of skilled men in the metal trades exists in some parts.

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NEW PORTLAND TRAIN
ANNOUNCED BY B. & M.

Establishment of the "Pine Tree Limited," a high-speed train which will operate between Portland and Boston, stopping only at Portsmouth, is announced by the Boston & Maine Railroad. The new service will be started Sept. 15. The "Pine Tree" will leave Portland at 6:00 a. m., arriving in Boston at 10:40 a. m. The departure from Portsmouth will be at 8:15 a. m.

The running time of 2 hours, 40 minutes for the 108½-mile run will make the "Pine Tree" one of New England's fastest trains, comparable with the "Twentieth Century" and the "Merchants Limited." The equipment and appointments of the new train, according to the Boston & Maine's announcement, will be consistent with its high standing—but there will be no extra fare.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER
TO SPEAK IN FORD HALL

Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary in the British Labor Cabinet under Ramsay MacDonald, will deliver an address in Ford Hall, Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 27. It was announced today by Warren E. Fitzgerald, secretary of the New England district office of the Socialist Party.

Mr. Henderson, who has been a member of the Iron Founders' Union since boyhood, was first returned to the House of Commons for Barnard Castle at a by-election in 1905. He early became known as a Wesleyan lay preacher and is still in the brotherhood movement, having taken

Committee Takes Steps to Mark
General Knox Expedition RouteMemorial Tablets to Be Erected Soon in Cities and
Towns Through Which Captured Cannon From
Ticonderoga Passed on Way to Dorchester

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special).—The first step in marking out a historic route that taken by Henry Knox, Boston bookseller, who was to be chief of staff of the Continental Army under Washington, with his expedition, bringing captured British cannon from Fort Ticonderoga to Dorchester Heights in the winter of 1775-76, has been taken here by a special committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature.

William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, who is chairman of the committee, with Brig.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, state adjutant-general, and Edward H. Redstone, state librarian, conferred last night with Mayor Ford's C. Parker on the selection of a suitable spot in State Street for the erection of a memorial tablet or marker. The committee, which is working without pay, proposes to accumulate information as to the detailed route of the historic expedition, and, as far as possible, leave the selection of sites for tablets to the discretion of local authorities.

The idea of bringing the captured cannon, weighing a total of 115,000 pounds, from Fort Ticonderoga to Dorchester Heights was conceived by Henry Knox, at that time a bookseller in Boston, whose only military experience was in the militia. With the approval and support of Washington he organized an expedition to Fort Ticonderoga and began the hard trip back late in 1775 in the face of great difficulties.

The route taken ran through Great Barrington, Westfield, Blandford, West Springfield, Springfield, Worcester and to Dorchester Heights.

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80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 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884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 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1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934, 2936, 2938, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2956, 2958, 2960, 2962, 2964, 2966, 2968, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2980, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2994, 2996, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3004, 3006, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3014, 3016, 3018, 3020, 3022, 3024, 3026, 3028, 303

MRS. FRASER IS LEADING RACE

Ten U. S. Players Qualify In Canadian Ladies' Open Golf Tourney

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 12 (Special).—Although Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., winner of the last two championships, is not competing in the twentieth annual Canadian ladies' open golf tournament, which opened here yesterday morning, the United States has 10 representatives in the championship fight as a result of the 18-hole qualifying round.

Mrs. D. C. Fraser of Philadelphia, present United States national champion and three-time winner of the Canadian title, finished third in the qualifying round, three strokes behind Mrs. W. Q. Fraser of this city, formerly Miss A. Stirling, who led the field with an 81 and one in seven strokes. Mrs. Fraser, who won the title in 1929, captured it in 1931.

Miss Helen of the close championship last week, and Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr. of Boston, tied for fourth place with 87.

The players were pretty handicapped in the qualifying round on account of the continuous rain from Friday until last Sunday night when it did not permit any of the visiting players having practice rounds. The course was several inches slower than usual and the wind was from the northwest which either played across or against the direction of 11 of the 18 holes. Par is 72.

Par. out..... 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

U. S. Senior Golfers Defeat Canadians

Retain Devonshire Trophy With a Score of 25½ Points to 16½

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (Special).—The annual match between teams of 12 players each representing the United States and Canada for the Devonshire trophy was played here today. The United States retained possession of the trophy, winning the match by a score of 25½ points to 16½.

The match was played on the grounds of the United States Golf Association, and was the first of a series of matches between the two countries. The United States team, captained by W. A. Fraser, won the match by a score of 25½ points to 16½.

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SEEDED NETMEN MOVE FORWARD

Lacoste Plays Hunter in One of Today's Features

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (Special).—The United States tennis team, led by Billie Jean King, moved forward in the Davis cup matches today. The team, which is captained by Billie Jean King, won the match by a score of 25½ points to 16½.

The match was played on the grounds of the United States Tennis Association, and was the first of a series of matches between the two countries. The United States team, captained by Billie Jean King, won the match by a score of 25½ points to 16½.

FT. LEAVENWORTH A BIG SURPRISE

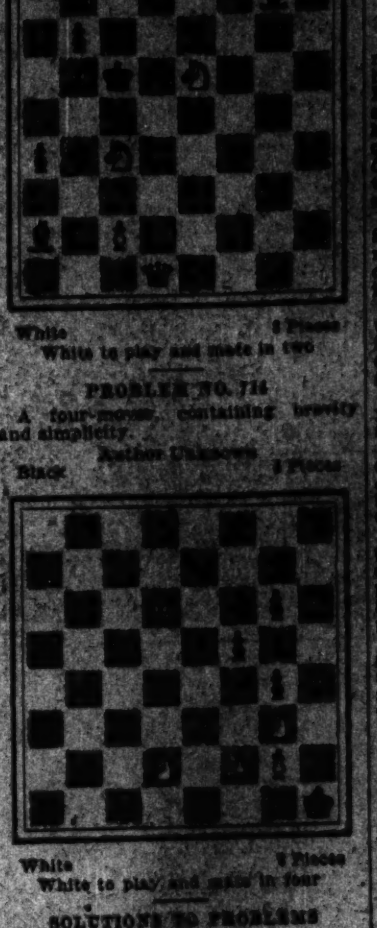
Defates Bryn Mawr, 13 to 5, Reversing Handicap

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12 (Special).—Fort Leavenworth, Kan., surprised the Bryn Mawr team today, defeating them 13 to 5 in a basketball game. The game was played at the Fort Leavenworth gymnasium, and was the first of a series of matches between the two teams.

The Fort Leavenworth team, captained by Billie Jean King, won the match by a score of 13 to 5. The Bryn Mawr team, captained by Billie Jean King, lost the match by a score of 5 to 13.

Chess

PROBLEM NO. 12



SHEARER SHOOT WORLD'S RECORD

Score 398 Out of a Possible 400 in Dewar Toss Match at Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 12 (Special).—Shearer, a professional marksman, set a new world's record today in a Dewar toss match at Camp Perry. He scored 398 out of a possible 400 points.

The match was played on the grounds of the United States Shooting Association, and was the first of a series of matches between the two teams. Shearer, captained by Billie Jean King, won the match by a score of 398 to 1.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS COMPLETE LIST OF PLAYERS

Four Teams Will Take Part in United States Polo Classic Beginning at the Meadowbrook Club, Greenwich, Oct. 10

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 12 (Special).—The United States Polo Classic, which will begin at the Meadowbrook Club in Greenwich, Conn., on October 10, has a complete list of players. The teams, which are captained by Billie Jean King, will compete for the trophy.

The match was played on the grounds of the United States Polo Association, and was the first of a series of matches between the two teams. The United States team, captained by Billie Jean King, won the match by a score of 25½ points to 16½.

Mrs. W. Q. Fraser, Ott. Wa.	42	41	2	D. Ross, Montreal	0
Mrs. A. MacKenzie, Missauga	44	43	3	M. M. C. Mussen, Montreal	0
Mrs. J. C. MacKenzie, Hamilton	45	44	4	E. E. Caldwell, Ottawa	1
Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr., Boston	44	43	5	R. H. Robin, Toronto	1
Mrs. Helen Page, R. Ottawa	48	47	6	S. J. McKay, Sarnia	1
Mrs. L. H. Little, Woodstock	49	48	7	R. H. Robin, Toronto	1
Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit	48	47	8	Hon. Martin Burrell, Ottawa	1
Mrs. M. Miller, Grand Rapids	43	42	9	Total	154
Mrs. K. Christie, Lambton	43	42	10	As a result of the playoffs of several	
Mrs. F. J. Letta, Lake Forest	48	47	11	ties in connection with the various	
Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto	46	45	12	competitions of the eighth annual	
Mrs. J. C. MacKenzie, Hamilton	45	44	13	Canadian championship.	
Mrs. K. Robertson, B'n's R'd	47	46	14	Break the following are the various	
Mrs. M. J. R. Spaulding, Buf.	47	46	15	place winners:	
Mrs. J. C. MacKenzie, Hamilton	45	44	16	Senior Championship Trophy, (Shawnee)	
Mrs. Marshall Graydon, Long	46	45	17	St. Michaels, 174 strokes.	
Mrs. L. H. Little, Woodstock	49	48	18	Hullam, 167 strokes.	
Mrs. W. F. Chapin, Buffalo	46	45	19	Best Gross for First Day—F. A.	
Mrs. M. C. MacKenzie, Hamilton	45	44	20	Parker, 167 strokes.	
Mrs. Audrey Fairbank, Len.	47	46	21	Best Net for First Day—H. F.	
Mrs. Frances Sharp, Roy. Ott.	46	45	22	Hernandez, Toronto, 70 strokes.	
Mrs. J. C. MacKenzie, Hamilton	45	44	23	Best Net for Second Day—C. B.	
Mrs. Irene Byrne, Winni.	46	45	24	Robin, Royal Montreal, 85 strokes.	
Mrs. Helen Page, R. Ottawa	48	47	25	Best Net for Second Day—J. M.	
Mrs. J. C. MacKenzie, Hamilton	45	44	26	Dunlop, 174 strokes.	
Mrs. Evelyn Mills, York Downs	41	40	27	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. J. W. Ross, Beaconsfield	47	46	28	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. A. Clifton, Buffalo	47	46	29	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. J. C. MacKenzie, Hamilton	45	44	30	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. W. G. G. Lambton	48	47	31	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. McKnight, Richmond	48	47	32	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. Helen Page, R. Ottawa	48	47	33	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. L. McGee, Royal Ottawa	51	50	34	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. J. C. MacKenzie, Hamilton	45	44	35	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. E. R. W. Hadden, R. M.	48	47	36	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. Editha Brownlee, Rynd.	51	50	37	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. J. C. MacKenzie, Hamilton	45	44	38	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. Sidney Joyce, Tor. Golf.	50	49	39	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. Jessie MacLachlan, R. Ott.	50	49	40	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr., Boston	44	43	41	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. K. Ewart, Roy. R. Ottawa	50	49	42	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. J. C. MacKenzie, Hamilton	45	44	43	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. Margaret Findlay, Len.	46	45	44	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. A. A. Brownlee, Ottawa	57	56	45	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	
Mrs. W. Buchanan, St. C.	60	59	46	J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with	

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Pittsburgh	Won	Loss
New York	78	60
Cincinnati	75	78
Brooklyn	75	66
St. Louis	73	47
Boston	73	47
Chicago	61	80
Philadelphia	59	78

P.C.		
Pittsburgh	78	60
New York	78	60
Cincinnati	75	78
Brooklyn	75	66
St. Louis	73	47
Boston	73	47
Chicago	61	80
Philadelphia	59	78

As a result of the playoffs of several ties in connection with the various competitions of the eighth annual Canadian championship. Break the following are the various place winners: Senior Championship Trophy, (Shawnee) St. Michaels, 174 strokes. Hullam, 167 strokes. Best Gross for First Day—F. A. Parker, 167 strokes. Best Net for First Day—H. F. Hernandez, Toronto, 70 strokes. Best Net for Second Day—C. B. Robin, Royal Montreal, 85 strokes. Best Net for Second Day—J. M. MacKenzie, St. John's tied with J. M.

H. M. Allen, St. Paul, defeated A. W. Shaw, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. H. O. Kinsler, San Francisco, defeated Massena, New York, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. J. M. Allen, New York, defeated Allen, New York, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. P. M. Synaton, New York, defeated H. M. Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. R. N. Williams, St. John, N. Y., 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. J. Sullivan, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. E. T. Herndon, New York, defeated J. T. Graham, Oakland, N. Y., by default. F. C. Rogers, New York, defeated M. F. Brown, New York, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. S. H. Vangel, Brooklyn, defeated Ernest Long, New York, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. J. O. Anderson, Australia, defeated A. J. Williams, New York, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. W. E. Caldwell, Allentown, defeated Irving Weinstein, New York, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. Takahiko, Osaka, Japan, defeated J. M. Williams, Washington. E. J. C. Norton, St. Louis, defeated M. F. Brown, New York, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. J. R. Jacobs, France, defeated W. Scott, New York, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. J. M. Allen, New York, defeated J. O. 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No. 711.	R-11	1st 42.
	R-11	
	W-11	No. 512.
	W-11	No. 513.
1st 42.		
A. S. Spahn	W-11	

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

While time has altered the well-known but little less new today is in combinations of blocks by several different Black pieces.

Showing (four) the maximum blocks Black "weak" can produce in a two-mover.

By C. W. Sheppard

Black

Aspirin Coughs Chest

Player and Club	Out In	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
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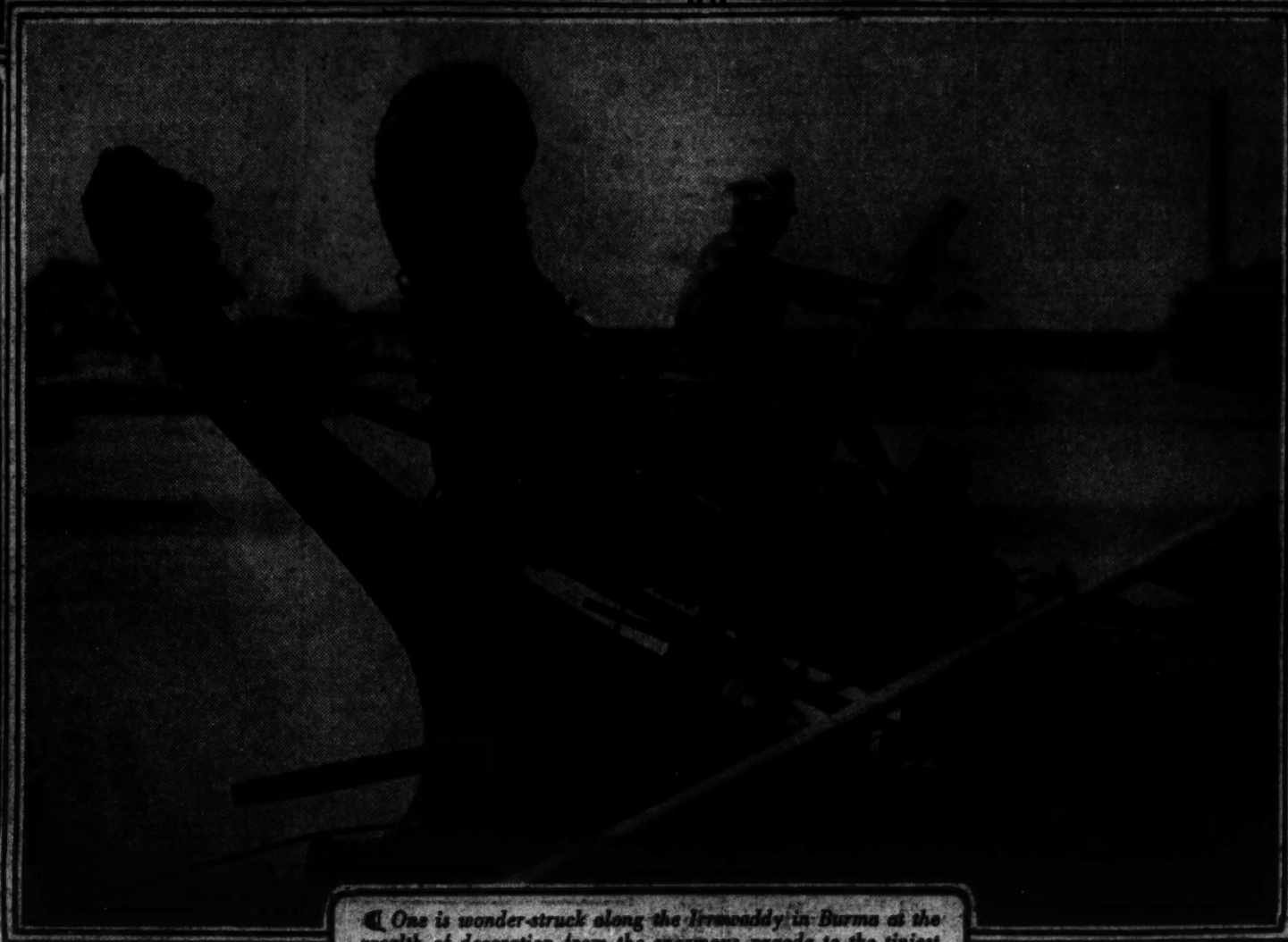
Correlation of Stone and Tone in Cairo—Modern Greece Challenges the Ancient



A symphony in stone for the Royal Band's symphonies in tone is provided in Cairo, Egypt, where melodies may be discoursed in as harmonious a setting as could be fancied. *© Publishers Photo Service*



Up until now it had seemed that anything would suffer by comparison if placed in one of Holland's colorful tulip fields, but the happy little Haarlem maid completes the scene.



One is wonder-struck along the Irrawaddy in Burma at the wealth of decoration from the enormous pagoda to the tiniest vase. Even the paddy-boats with their florid carvings testify to a love of art.

True, Greece had its yesterdays, but the Academy of Athens is eloquent proof that architectural skill did not perish with the ancients, but lives on in a glorious today. *© Publishers Photo Service*



Viking history was repeated recently when Urlick Wickstrand with his assistant piloted two companions to America on a 73-day voyage from Norway in a 124-ton craft. *Underwood & Underwood*

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS HOUSEHOLD PAINTING GUIDE				
SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES.....	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS.....	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BRICK.....	S-W House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILING, Interior.....	Flat-Tone	See-Not Varnish	S-W Handwall Stain Finisher	Enamelfield
Exterior.....	S-W House Paint	Rescue Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE.....	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior.....	S-W House Paint	See-Not Varnish Varnish Finish No. 1044	Finisher S-W Handwall Stain	Enamelfield
Exterior.....	S-W House Paint	Rescue Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES.....	S-W House Paint S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Single Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood).....	S-W Inside Floor Paint	See-Not Varnish	Finisher	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete.....	S-W Concrete Floor Paint			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch.....	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Interior Porch.....	Enamelfield	See-Not Varnish Rescue Varnish	Finisher S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel Enamelfield
HOUSE OR GARAGE Interior.....	S-W House Paint	Rescue Varnish	S-W Preservative Single Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
LINOLEUM.....	S-W Inside Floor Paint	See-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS.....	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enamelfield
ROOFS, Shingles.....	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metallic Shingles		S-W Preservative Single Stain	
SCREENS.....	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
TOYS.....	S-W Family Paint	Rescue Varnish	Finisher	Enamelfield
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard).....	Flat-Tone S-W House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enamelfield
WICKER.....	Enamelfield	Rescue Varnish	Finisher	Old Dutch Enamel
WOODWORK Interior.....	S-W House Paint Flat-Tone	See-Not Varnish Varnish Finish No. 1044	S-W Handwall Stain S-W Oil Stain Finisher	Old Dutch Enamel Enamelfield

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There are many sunny hours to record in San Francisco's beautiful Golden Gate Park, and the sundial mounted on that scion of time, the turtle, marks them all. *Underwood Photo Service*

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that is made in the
Old English Way

Freshly picked fruit,
draming in the richness
of its own juice and pure
sugar—just that and
nothing more.

It is jam that is true to the great
traditions of Old English cookery
and made by the firm that has
served all that is best in English
social life these two years and more.

NEW SEASON'S
Strawberry Jam
Raspberry Jam
Black Currant Jam

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THE HOME FORUM

Among Shakespeare's Unnamed Characters

WE take ten of the dramatic persons of each of the thirty-seven plays in the commonly accepted canon of Shakespeare, or to be within the bounds of absolute certainty, of each of the thirty dramas which could have taken their form only under his touch, a total of no less than three hundred characters of genuine importance stand before us. And what an assembly is this! No five writers in the world—and I am tempted to say ten—have together ever matched them in range, in vividness, in truth to human nature, and hence in potential fascination. For three hundred years scholars, critics, lovers of literature, and students of humanity have found in these personages inspiration and enlightenment. Yet beyond this larger circle lives another, humble and obscure, as we may naturally assume, more or less necessary, at least according to Elizabethan standards, to fill in the crowded picture, but constituted of persons who are not even named. Most of these are what we call mere "extras," who appear only to grace the scene with appropriate pantomime, making no articulate sound at all except for an occasional murmur or perhaps a roar of stage lustily supported by the stage hands.

I open my one volume Shakespeare absolutely at random and by chance the first page of "Cymbeline" conveniently affords illustration. After the regular characters with speaking parts we find listed "Lords, Ladies, Roman Senators, Tribunes, a Soothsayer, a Dutchman, a Spaniard, Musicians, Officers, Captains, Soldiers, Messengers, and other Attendants." All of these are included among the "persons of the drama" because they are brought on the stage to carry out the illusion of actual circumstances. Besides them, at the same time, are others unidentified who find a more honored place among the named characters. To take the same play as an example, we find "A Roman Captain, friend to Philario, Two Lords of Cymbeline's Court, Two Gentlemen of the same, and Two Gaius," all of whom express themselves in words, and a few at considerable length. The seventy lines of this play, indeed, are spoken by the first and second "Gentlemen" who supply the necessary information about the events prior to the beginning of the action. Who shall never know! In this case they are simply the mouthpieces of the dramatist, used as his figures for expository purposes. Yet they are far more important, for instance, than Helen, a lady attending on Imogen, whose character must be guessed from the

following conversations in Scene 2 of Act 2.

Imogen. Who's there? My woman Helen?

Lady. Please you, madam.

Imogen. What hour is it?

Lady. Almost midnight, madam.

That is all we know of this lady. Helen is endowed with a name while these goodly "Gentlemen" and the two "Lords," one of whom emerges with some appreciable individuality in the previous scene, are not.

Such vicissitudes in the fortunes of characters are typical of the rest of the plays. It would seem to depend largely on the merest chance whether the minor personages emerge from the limbo of the nameless or whether they become definitely unidentified for all time. But how many there are these unnamed who live and talk and act out their roles through the dramatic Messengers, many of them bringing tidings of the utmost importance; sentinels, sergeants, lieutenants, captains, and many a common soldier; musicians, like those who add so much humor and impart so much color to the scenes of party in "Romeo and Juliet"; citizens, who lead such realistic atmosphere in "Richard III." "King John," "Coriolanus" (in which they speak over two hundred lines), and "Julius Caesar"—these are among the most numerous groups besides the inevitable lords, ladies, and "attendants" of all ranks. Most of them, it is obvious, are not allowed to stand forth as individuals whom we can remember. But into a surprising number Shakespeare has breathed "life," the "Hosts" in "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor"—do we not recognize them as friends? That "Old Shepherd" who rescued the lovely Perdita and brought her up as his own daughter is perhaps conventionally typical of all such "faithful" characters, but we should be glad to have him for a friend, and we feel that he deserves the one hundred and fifty lines which he speaks. More picturesque is his honest rustic son, called simply "Clown," who reveals his simple nature in over two hundred lines. (Both of them, it may be noted, occupy more space in the play than even Perdita, herself, in "All's Well That Ends Well," two of the most appealing characters belong to this group of the unnamed: the widow of Florence and the First Florentine Soldier whose wit, to our delight, proves the discomfiture of Pericles.)

More subtly and completely individualized than any of these are two in particular which among Shakespeare's minor characters appear to me portents of a compelling and noble but the master dramatist could conceive them. The first is none other than the Fool in "Lear," one of the most baffling problems of interpretation in all Shakespeare's works.

In this many-sided character the dramatist has mingled the deepest wit, deep wisdom, daring devotion and resourcefulness; and has surrounded him with pathos and mystery: we know not whence he has come nor whether he finally goes. Yet through the two hundred and thirty lines which he utters he becomes one of the most appealing and, in one sense at least, one of the great characters of literature. Other fools in Shakespeare, like Touchstone in "As You Like It" and Feste in "Twelfth Night," are named. Perhaps the Fool—no, we must always accord him the distinction of the capital—stands apart with greater appeal and probably as more of a mystery without a name. Certainly he needs none to make him a unique and haunting figure.

The second of these marvelously projected characters is one which is commonly passed by without notice, the "Boy" in "Henry V." Here "Boys" appears in six of the plays, but none of the others compare with him. Only eighty lines are given him in the four scenes in which he appears, yet I venture to suggest that seldom is such a brief compass has a character been so sympathetically and fully represented. More wait, street gamin, and homeless wanderer, attached for the time to the disreputable group of Bardolph, Pistol, Nym, and Falstaff, he lives in highly questionable fashion "by his wits." Naturally he possesses a shrewdness beyond his years, and during the campaigns in France has acquired a surprising knowledge of the French language, acting during the battle of Agincourt the interpreter between Pistol and a French soldier. More notable still, however, is his unerring estimate of his older companions, whom he describes in Act 3, Scene 2, with keen wit and deft turns of phrase. But that is not all; something moved Shakespeare to make this boy rise far above his sordid surroundings. At the beginning of the speech just mentioned this youngster declares: "As young as I am, I have observed these three swabbers. I am boy to them all three; but French they three, though they would serve me, could not be man to me; for indeed these such antics do not amount to a man." At the end, after summing them up, he makes the resolve to "leave them and seek some better service." This I observe, that he does, and all the more because at Agincourt he shows further an astonishing sense of duty: instead of proving about for plunder like his companions he says, "I must stay with the lackeys with the luggage of our camp. The French might have good prey of us, if he knew it; for there is none to guard it but boys." That is the last word he speaks, and we never see him again, but we know that without rhetoric or any ostentation, probably without realizing the fact, Shakespeare has given us a true hero. To me, at least, this Boy is one of the shining proofs of the great dramatist's own nobility as well as of his amazing sympathy with the lowliest; and what is more, of his faith in the ability of human nature to triumph over the most degrading environment.

These suggestions may seem to

point toward an unimportant bypath in the boundless realm of Shakespeare's interpretations of human character. Many will doubtless believe in the outstanding personages of the plays we possess more than enough for a lifetime of study without diverting our thought to the minor characters. But the care and enthusiasm which he has expended upon even his unnamed characters serve to reveal how difficult it was for him to leave any human being without adequate self-revelation. It would seem as if the most important personages who, in the very nature of any art form, must be subordinated, demanded of him fuller portrayal than any other dramatist could afford to give them. And so it was that, even though unnamed, an Old Shepherd, a Fool and a Boy have attained dramatic immortality.

P. K.

The Color Paradise of England

IN THE west country autumn is the happy season of contrast.

No other part of England can boast of such a vast variety of color, such a variety of blue-blended with the fading yet lingering tints of a summer sky.

The colors on Dartmoor surpass anything yet seen by the eye of the artist. Virgin grass, banks, fringed with golden grass, undulated by a million tufts of tall, yellow, tinted heather, broken up here and there by fantastic granite boulders, adorn a scene of moorland splendor.

Cawand Beacon, seen from the picturesque village of Heston in the declining part of evening, sunshine, resembles a shimmering mass of molten gold. At sunset, the Beacon, bathed in the red afterglow reflected by the clouds, becomes a towering mountain of fire, reminiscent of the smoldering volcanoes of Dartmoor of bygone days.

P. K.

Supremely fascinating is the grand view from the summit of Yea Tor, that rugged northern guardian, at the moor's looking southward across a wild stretch of purple, yellow, and blue, one gets a glimpse of England which rivals any scene upon earth. The colors are almost as those of the Mediterranean, at the same time breathing a sense of age and colossal strength.

The iridescent light rays amongst the rock-crested firs food Dartmoor on an autumn evening with a floating, peaty mist with the coming twilight. Then suddenly, as the sunset radiance fades, the sky from a thousand pools in the bog and marshes, glow the dying embers of passing day, sparkling reflections mirrored in the waters.

An early autumn day on Dartmoor seems to intensify the question "Why charm of the lonely moors. A not

of color, interspersed amongst rolling hills, lone, rocky gorges, overhung with silvery moss and craggy ferns, girdled with swaying alder birch, and relieved here and there by vivid red patches of rowan berries, turn these picturesque hills into the color paradise of England.

From sunrise to sunset Dartmoor is a vast expanse of color contour. Each tor, pushing its rugged head into the azure blue sky, casts a differently toned shadow from that of its neighbor as it is caught up by the floating light rays. A panorama of shadows, each one a rival to the other for its rainbow-hued brilliance.

At sunset the sky resembles a pale gold lake, over which dark firs, fringed clouds, like falling petals. Little wonder, Dartmoor in autumn is the Moon of artists whose imagination has been fired by the color glory of the moors.

P. K.

The Divine Image

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT is the purpose of the photographer to obtain the perfect likeness of his subject. The one element of the chemical process of photography, it would seem impossible to produce an image of beauty from the dark negative; but to the expert the darkness is a step toward the light.

In the course of a lifetime, his surroundings, worldly conditions, failures, mistakes, and imperfections, however, reveal the mental and material to be used, and the spiritual to be the reality of being.

And to the Christian Science method, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy tells us (p. 244), "The creative process of spiritual thought must finally give place to the glorious image which we ourselves behold in the mirror of divine truth, when the material picture is spiritual and eternal."

In the bringing out of these spiritual qualities which are known to be real and eternal, the Christian Scientist has full confidence and assurance, knowing that evil and imperfection are unreal, since all that God, divine Principle, has created is good and perfect. He is learning constantly to guard his every thought, and to obey the admonition in Science and Health (p. 241), "Hold thought steadily to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionally to their occupancy of your thoughts." In doing this he is striving to keep out every thought of impurity or imperfection. And this is no more impractical or transcendental than are the precautions so necessary for successful results in photography.

The Scriptures say, "As he [a man] thinketh in his heart, so is he." Are we not constantly seeing this evidenced? Is not the quality of one's thinking delineated on the very countenance, and expressed in every action? This is not the work of an instant, but of gradual development. Many of these traits are supposed to have been inherited or acquired, and some of them seem to have become fixed and unchangeable. How important it is, then, that the development of right thinking be begun in the early years of childhood, and continued throughout the advancing years!

Many a person beginning the study of Christian Science has exclaimed, "Oh, if I had known of it always!" And how grateful is the one who during childhood has had the privilege of

instruction in the Christian Science method, and the divine image of a Christian Science home!

There are those who seem to have had an intuitive knowledge of the truth, whose spiritual development seems to have been retarded. To such, Christian Science speaks the word of hope, born of experience and demonstration. The Christian Scientist sees beyond the mortal and material. Turning to the Bible, he reads in the first chapter of Genesis, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." He knows the unchangeable of every negative trait of character; for he understands that the real man of God's creation can express only love and truth, and all the other attributes of God. As he reverses each suggestion of the erroneous qualities of character by the understanding of the true qualities, the real and Godlike traits begin to appear, and finally predominate. In this purifying process of spiritual thinking, the hatred, jealousy, revenge, and selfishness of human experience give place to a higher expression of good. Dishonesty is replaced with integrity, hatred with love, sickness with health, sorrow with joy, lack with abundance, and sin with holiness.

Paul saw with clear spiritual insight the gradual relinquishing of the mortal and imperfect, and the gaining of the full understanding of God's perfect idea. He writes, "For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known."

The present holds for each one the opportunity to reject that which is false and unreal, and to accept only the real. Let us refuse to accept the darkened negative of a so-called carnal or mortal mind as the true image, and through the human foot-prints of progress and the scientific demonstration of spiritual thinking, the real man in his God-given perfection will finally appear. How clearly this is expressed in the lines from a well-known hymn:—

"Be true and list the voice within,
Be true unto thy high ideal,
Thy perfect self, that knows no sin—
That self that is the only real."

"God is the only perfect One!
My perfect self, one must it be
With God, then,—and that thought begun
It soareth all the mystery."

—Lanier.

Full Tide

The tide's at full: the marsh with flooded streams
Glimmers, a limpid labyrinth of dreams.
Each winding creek in grave entanglement lies
A rhapsody of morning-glories.

—Lanier.

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Theatrical News of the World

"Hamlet" in Modern Dress

Special from Monitor Bureau
 London, Aug. 28.
 KINGSWAY THEATRE, a presentation by Sir Barry Jackson of "Hamlet" in modern dress.

The cast:

Claudius	Frank Vosper
Polonius	Colin Keith-Johnston
Horatio	Alan Howard
Laertes	Robert Holmes
Reynolds	Russell Barry
Gravens	Patrick Wadsworth
Gullenstern	Walter Hudd
Ghost	Guy Vivian
A Priest	Frank Denis
First Player	Charles Leighton
Second Player	Norma Varden
Third Player	Donald Pinay
Fourth Player	Charles Leighton
Fifth Player	Elena Aherne
First Gravedigger	Cedric Hardwicke
Second Gravedigger	Donald Pinay
Fortinbras	Patrick Abernethy
Norwegian Captain	Patrick Abernethy
English Ambassador	John MacLean
Messenger	Herbert Whitman
Gertrude	Dorothy Massingham
Ophelia	Muriel Hewitt

Many years ago—when, with other students of the Benson School, I was studying the last act of "Hamlet"—Hugh Moss, a veteran actor and our coach, told of a performance in which, in the funeral scene, the actor of the Priest inadvertently made a ridiculous verbal blunder which set all present, including the other players, laughing. But that actor, a well-trained artist, though conscious of what he had done, remained wholly unperturbed. Turning instantly to the audience, he rolled out his next lines:

And, but that great command o'erways the order
 She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
 Till the last trumpet.

Immediately a hush fell upon all; and the play proceeded, without further mishap, to its close. Having told the story, Hugh Moss turned to his students and closing the fingers over his outstretched palm said: "Remember; you have the audience in the hollow of your hand."

The Fundamental Actor
 That story impressed, once for all, upon me the fact so often overlooked, that upon the stage scenery and costumes are but secondary considerations, and that the things which fundamentally matter, and must always matter, are the actor, and his spoken word. The undeniable effectiveness of "Hamlet," now being done at the Kingsway, in modern dress—already announced in a cable to the Monitor—is a convincing proof thereof.

"Hamlet" is the greatest melodrama ever written; and dealing, as it does, with elemental passions, virtues and foibles of humanity, everywhere and at all times alike, it must therefore always succeed, when well acted, whether the Prince of Denmark wears his fellows dressed in bathing costumes, or in Roman togas, or—as they are at the Kingsway—in dinner-jackets, and "plus fours." The sole utility of this production, in my judgment, is to rekindle the memory of the old truth that "The play's the thing; and I earnestly hope that, having thus justified his 'enterprise or great pit and moment,' Sir Barry Jackson will revert to the now traditional method of three centuries ago.

Admitting freely that—gripped as we were from the first—the sense of strangeness in the costumes was soon lost in a general impression that we were witnessing one of the last rehearsals rather than an actual performance, I should like to remind my readers that "Hamlet," in addition to being the world's greatest drama of revenge, is also a literary masterpiece—a lyrical, philosophical poem, teeming with beauties and graces—graces which to what extent, by design, to what extent by inadvertence, I do not know—several of the Kingsway company made small attempt to bring out. That being so, I disagree wholly with the critic who wrote that the play, as thus presented, "gained in polish, speed, and clarity far more than it lost in romantic or poetic beauty."

As to "Dating"
 Under which of these former heads, may I ask, is it a gain that the Prince coming on unarmored to Polonius, behind the curtain, must snatch for the blow an old sword from a suit of old armor quite evidently provided for the occasion? Today, moreover, the deed would be done, not with a sword, but with a pistol. Again, granted that the play's elemental verities date it in a manner "for all time," Shakespeare's tragedy, nevertheless, has about it, to my thinking, far more "historical character" than my friend, Bache Matthews, in an introductory article, seems disposed to admit. Believing, as I do, that I can name correctly the historical prototypes of two, at least, of the play's principal characters—Hamlet and Polonius—the drama is, and will remain, to me, nothing else than an Elizabethan one.

Colin Keith-Johnston's Hamlet is either good or bad, as your thinking may make it. As an example of easy, intelligent, forceful, natural modern acting, in the most effective part in all the world's drama, it was very good indeed. As the presentation of a melancholy, introspective, and intensely poetical young prince, gifted with all the graces of a courtier, it was not good at all. Mr. Keith-Johnston was the most matter-of-fact, easy-going, wholly suburban Hamlet I have ever seen—the roughest also,

and the least polished, whether in bearing, clothing, or speech, in his earnestly rugged way, he played admirably all his 24 scenes, and, as to that with Ophelia the same day, his interpretation that it, remember to have seen; but he never, for one instant, gave the impression that he had been nearer to Buckingham Palace than Toolingham, nor that he really had "a mystery," never that he seriously contemplated self-destruction; never that he was either "the glass of fashion"—not even of modern fashion—nor ever "the mould of form."

Frank Vosper, as the King, was even more ultra-modern, and, whether intentionally or not, made nothing of the blank verse. Miss Dorothy Massingham was a distinguished and

THE HAMLET OF THE WRIST WATCH



Colin Keith-Johnston in the Closet Scene of "Hamlet" in Modern Dress, With Miss Dorothy Massingham as the Queen.

English Players in Paris

Special Correspondence
 GEORGE FLEMING'S adaptation of Kipling's "The Light That Failed," acted by The English Players, directed by Ben Greet and Edward Stirling, at the Theatre Albert I. The cast:

Dick Helder	W. Edward Stirling
Gilbert Belling Torpenhow	Arthur Burne
G. G. Fordham	Henry Cane
Leone Cassavetti	Henry Cane
Morton Mackenzie	Charles Bennett
Maisie	Thos. Johnston
James Vickers	Christine Castor
Fred Piper	Arthur Weller
Maisie	Thos. Johnston
Bessie Brooke	Christine Castor
The Red-Haired Girl	Margaret Vaughan
Mrs. Haynes	Rita Trakelle

Ben Greet and W. Edward Stirling arranged this summer season of English plays in Paris as a result of the success of their spring engagement at the same theater, when several Shakespearean plays and "The School for Scandal" were given in English, to audiences that, at first, were almost wholly British and American, but which, by the end of the season, were 60 per cent French. Young Paris proved to be interested in Shakespeare, and six matinees were given specially for students of the Sorbonne. The August season of modern English plays by representative British writers was arranged under the patronage of M. Appelle, president of the Academy of Paris, and Rector of the Sorbonne, and also of the Minister for Public Instruction.

The company, in Mr. Greet's absence, is headed by W. Edward Stirling—who, not long ago, played in Macbeth, with M. Gémier at the Odéon—and includes Messrs. Arthur Burne and Henry Cane, Miss Thos. Johnston, Miss Christine Castor, and Miss Margaret Vaughan. It will be strengthened, before long, by the presence of that excellent character actress, Miss Annes Thomas.

"The Light That Failed" proved

thoroughly to the liking of an almost wholly American audience, and showed that, in competent hands, it still makes a moving and effective play, even though the actors and the lengthy speeches date it to some extent; and the happy denouement of this version—which was not the author's original conception—was unconvincing, as clashing both with the tone of the play and with the clearly defined character of Maisie. Nevertheless, there is pathos in the drama; several scenes are strong; the dialogue is taut and vigorous, with here and there a gripping, arresting line that reveals, if not the great dramatist, the great writer.

Miss Thos. Johnston as Maisie, Miss Christine Castor as Bessie, the artist's model, and Mr. Arthur Burne as Torpenhow all did capital work, and Mr. Edward Stirling, though handicapped by the presence, to some of his hearers, of vivid memories of a great predecessor in the rôle, Forbes-Robertson gave a resolute, sustained and quite sympathetic performance. During the Paris season the English Players are booked to give five performances at the International Theater, in the International Exposition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts.

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GOOD FUTURE IS
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African Colony, Is Opti-
mistic of Outlook

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 14—A great future
for Kenya, Britain's tropical colony
in East Africa, is confidently antici-
pated by its newly appointed Govern-
or, Sir Edward Grigg, who expects
that Kenya will be much in the pub-
lic eye.

"The problems we must solve in
Kenya," said Sir Edward to a repre-
sentative of The Christian Science
Monitor, "are strikingly unlike those
met in most British colonies. Kenya
lies directly on the equator and will
always be a black man's country. The
whites can bring education, dig-
nity, and investment, but the econ-
omic and industrial future of the
colony depends on finding a working
formula that will satisfy the black
man and offer him the inducements
that result in satisfied and industri-
ous workers."

Make Steady Progress

"I believe steady progress along
this line is being made. In Kenya
the great majority of white proprie-
tors are men who treat their native
employees with every kindness and
have no trouble with them. In
Kenya we have a scattering white
population of about 50,000 natives of
India, some of whose ancestors have
traded along the east coast of Africa
for hundreds of years, and about
2,000,000 native Africans. These
native Africans belong to a consid-
erable variety of tribes, some of
whom are in a high state of develop-
ment and need little training to
become efficient workers, while others
are still in a pastoral state and
require considerable direction by
more developed races."

"Our problem is twofold. We have
to induce a habit of migratory labor
among the young men of the tribes.
The young men make good workers,
but their tribal pride inhibits them
from working in their own place
where their women, who do all the
work under the tribal system, may
be witnesses to what seems to them
a degradation. What we are trying
to do is to encourage these men to
go to other parts of the colony and
work on the plantations, returning
whenever they like to the tribal com-
munity with the purchases they have
been able to make with their wages.
This is working out steadily, but we
are also trying to induce the tribes
to engage in food production on a
more widespread scale."

Transportation a Vital Factor

"Transportation is the real problem
of the moment," continued Sir Ed-
ward, "and both in the interest of
Kenya and of the Empire I hope
steady work will go on extending the
railways of the colony. Timber in
today being imported into Kenya in
spite of the fact that the colony has
excellent timber resources waiting for
a railroad to get them out."
There is little possibility of any
general union of African govern-
ments, in the opinion of Sir Ed-

LINCOLNSHIRE
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Palace, Residence of H. M. the King
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& cold running water in every room.

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All modern conveniences. Centrally
located. Hot and cold running water
in every room and many with private
bath.
3 Places Santa Maria Novella

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Italian Lakes
GARDONE, the pearl of the lake.
GRAND HOTEL, Italy

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water and electric
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Sound, should ap-
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All rooms equipped with
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or month.
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bath \$1.50 up. Special rates by week
or month.
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tation, lines, ships and schools
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Five Minutes Walk to Everything
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300 Rooms—With Bath, \$10 to \$15
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Every room outside room
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Every Room With Private Bath
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Every room with bath.

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Jan. 20, Around the World Cruise
westward, 120 days, \$120 to \$150
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63 days, \$100 to \$120
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and Western Mediterranean, 45 days,
\$100 to \$120

States include South Africa, India,
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A SHIP built specially for cruising and
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(See America, Feb. 10)

Reasons given for an increasing number of
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Sailing From New York October 3d.
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available on the VAUBAN, one of the famous
"Vauban" fully equipped to meet the require-
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BUENOS AIRES
with stopovers at Montevideo, Santos and Trinidad.
OTHER SAILINGS:
*Vandry, Oct. 17 *Voltaire, Nov. 13
*Vandry, Oct. 31 *Vauban, Dec. 12
For Reservations, Rates, etc., apply to American A
Line, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634,

TRADING IN SECURITIES STILL HEAVY

Steels and Rails Move Upward—Realizing Sales Appear

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Stock prices continued to fluctuate a few points at the opening of trading today despite the appearance of realizing sales in certain sections of the list.

United States Steel, closing 155, led an advance in the steel shares and renewed activity developed in the radio issues, with Bosch Magneto mounting 4 points to 46. Some of the oil and motor stocks worked lower on moderate profit taking.

Buying operations increased in volume, with the low-priced motors and accessories attracting a large speculative volume.

Wells-Overland was whirled up to a new high price of 77 1/2, about 100 shares of which were sold in a block at 75.

With an advance in pig iron prices indicating further interest in the industry, Republic and Crucible joined the upward movement of the steel shares.

Various dividend-paying rates, equipments and foreign oils also were in demand, early gains of 1 to 4 points embracing Pennam, General Railway, Signa, Western Pacific, preferred, Louisville & Nashville and General Asphalt. Burns, Brock, Coal issues moved up 1 to 3 1/2 points.

Foreign exchanges were irregular at the opening with the Scandinavian currencies showing ground. Demand sterling was unchanged at 44.54 1/2.

Prices Drop Off

Active selling for both accounts later undermined the market. U. S. Steel topped from 155 to 154 1/2, and numerous other shares, some a point or more under yesterday's close.

Chrysler and Postum Cereal dropped five points, American Can 4 1/2 and Mack Trucks 3 1/2. Western Pacific, Brake, Railway Steel Spring, General Electric, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Oils Elevator, Atlantic Gulf, Atlantic Coast Line and U. S. East Iron Pipe 2 1/2 points.

Call loans again renewed at 4 1/2 per cent.

Bonds are irregular.

Confusing price movements marked today's bond trading, which apparently was affected by the irregularity of the stock market.

Railroad items made the best showing although some unsettlement resulted from realizing sales. Denver & Rio Grande, the St. Paul and Northern Pacific, both advanced 3 points, but the latter again lost 1 point, and the St. Paul and Northern Pacific 4 1/2 points.

Advancing in the afternoon, Norfolk & Western convertible 6 1/2, Chicago & Alton 7 1/2, and Florida, Western & Northern 7 1/2.

Public utility issues were more active, with a good demand developing for local traction issues. Liberty Bonds were irregular.

ATLANTIC GULF'S OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Bookings are Expected to Break Record

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines collateral trust 5s due Jan. 1, 1930, are selling around 78 to yield about 4.35 per cent, compared with 66 for the common.

These bonds are a direct obligation of the parent company and are secured by the deposit of all outstanding stock of Clyde Steamship Company, Malloy Steamship Company, New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company and New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company at date of the mortgage.

The companies whose stock is used for collateral behind these bonds have \$10,375,000 bonds outstanding, while the American Gulf & West Indies 5s are outstanding in amount of \$12,000,000.

Besides the above mentioned stocks, the company owns a majority interest in terminals at San Juan, Porto Rico, and 90 per cent of the new terminals at Jacksonville. It also holds through subsidiaries considerable interest in certain oil properties in the southern district of the Tampico field in Mexico.

Earnings of Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines for this year are estimated at \$10 to \$12 a share on 192,512 common shares after allowing for preferred dividends. The company is expected to resume dividends on the preferred in December, 1929.

There is no longer a seasonal depression in southern Mexico, and the fall and the coming winter bid fair to break records in travel southward. Clyde Line bookings are a month in advance, and the company is expected to obtain in the case of Ward Line just out of recapitalization.

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 5 per cent bonds are callable at 105 and interest on any interest date, but are not likely to be called soon.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York)
(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	24.30	24.25	24.25
Nov.	24.20	24.15	24.15
Dec.	24.10	24.05	24.05
Jan.	24.00	23.95	23.95
Feb.	23.90	23.85	23.85
Mar.	23.80	23.75	23.75
Apr.	23.70	23.65	23.65
May	23.60	23.55	23.55
June	23.50	23.45	23.45
July	23.40	23.35	23.35
Aug.	23.30	23.25	23.25

Notes: 12 1/2 up, 7 down, 10 steady, 1000 (British), 7000 (American), 4700 (Brazil).

EXPORTS TO THE ORIENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—United States exports to the Orient for July, 1929, amounted to \$44,000,000, as compared with \$41,000,000 for the same month of 1928, a decline of one-half per cent. Department of Commerce figures show that the value of exports to the Orient for the first seven months of 1929, compared with 1928, was \$317,516,000 for 1929, reflecting a gain of 4 per cent. Compared with the same period of 1928, the first seven months of 1929 showed an increase of 12 1/2 per cent and imports rose 14 per cent.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY

DENVER, Sept. 15.—Chevrolet Motor Company announced today that it had sold the first production of its new car, a 1930 model, to a customer in Denver. The car, a 1930 model, was sold to a customer in Denver for less than \$1000, while the first Chevrolet touring car sold for \$1000.

WATSON BROS. COMPANY

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Watson Bros. Company announced today that it had sold the first production of its new car, a 1930 model, to a customer in London. The car, a 1930 model, was sold to a customer in London for less than \$1000, while the first Watson Bros. touring car sold for \$1000.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Continued from page 11)

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	155	+1/2
Am. Oil	46	+4
Am. Steel	154 1/2	-1/2
Am. Tobacco	110	+1/2
Am. Wire	110	+1/2
Am. Zinc	110	+1/2
Am. Copper	110	+1/2
Am. Lead	110	+1/2
Am. Tin	110	+1/2
Am. Nickel	110	+1/2
Am. Silver	110	+1/2
Am. Gold	110	+1/2
Am. Platinum	110	+1/2
Am. Palladium	110	+1/2
Am. Iridium	110	+1/2
Am. Rhodium	110	+1/2
Am. Osmium	110	+1/2
Am. Selenium	110	+1/2
Am. Tellurium	110	+1/2
Am. Vanadium	110	+1/2
Am. Manganese	110	+1/2
Am. Chromium	110	+1/2
Am. Cobalt	110	+1/2
Am. Molybdenum	110	+1/2
Am. Niobium	110	+1/2
Am. Tantalum	110	+1/2
Am. Zirconium	110	+1/2
Am. Hafnium	110	+1/2
Am. Rhenium	110	+1/2
Am. Dubnium	110	+1/2
Am. Seaborgium	110	+1/2
Am. Bohrium	110	+1/2
Am. Hassium	110	+1/2
Am. Meitnerium	110	+1/2
Am. Darmstadtium	110	+1/2
Am. Roentgenium	110	+1/2
Am. Copernicium	110	+1/2
Am. Dubnium	110	+1/2
Am. Seaborgium	110	+1/2
Am. Bohrium	110	+1/2
Am. Hassium	110	+1/2
Am. Meitnerium	110	+1/2
Am. Darmstadtium	110	+1/2
Am. Roentgenium	110	+1/2
Am. Copernicium	110	+1/2

NEW YORK CURE

(Continued from page 11)

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	155	+1/2
Am. Oil	46	+4
Am. Steel	154 1/2	-1/2
Am. Tobacco	110	+1/2
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Am. Lead	110	+1/2
Am. Tin	110	+1/2
Am. Nickel	110	+1/2
Am. Silver	110	+1/2
Am. Gold	110	+1/2
Am. Platinum	110	+1/2
Am. Palladium	110	+1/2
Am. Iridium	110	+1/2
Am. Rhodium	110	+1/2
Am. Osmium	110	+1/2
Am. Selenium	110	+1/2
Am. Tellurium	110	+1/2
Am. Vanadium	110	+1/2
Am. Manganese	110	+1/2
Am. Chromium	110	+1/2
Am. Cobalt	110	+1/2
Am. Molybdenum	110	+1/2
Am. Niobium	110	+1/2
Am. Tantalum	110	+1/2
Am. Zirconium	110	+1/2
Am. Hafnium	110	+1/2
Am. Rhenium	110	+1/2
Am. Dubnium	110	+1/2
Am. Seaborgium	110	+1/2
Am. Bohrium	110	+1/2
Am. Hassium	110	+1/2
Am. Meitnerium	110	+1/2
Am. Darmstadtium	110	+1/2
Am. Roentgenium	110	+1/2
Am. Copernicium	110	+1/2
Am. Dubnium	110	+1/2
Am. Seaborgium	110	+1/2
Am. Bohrium	110	+1/2
Am. Hassium	110	+1/2
Am. Meitnerium	110	+1/2
Am. Darmstadtium	110	+1/2
Am. Roentgenium	110	+1/2
Am. Copernicium	110	+1/2

NEW YORK CURE

(Continued from page 11)

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Am. Tin	110	+1/2
Am. Nickel	110	+1/2
Am. Silver	110	+1/2
Am. Gold	110	+1/2
Am. Platinum	110	+1/2
Am. Palladium	110	+1/2
Am. Iridium	110	+1/2
Am. Rhodium	110	+1/2
Am. Osmium	110	+1/2
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Am. Chromium	110	+1/2
Am. Cobalt	110	+1/2
Am. Molybdenum	110	+1/2
Am. Niobium	110	+1/2
Am. Tantalum	110	+1/2
Am. Zirconium	110	+1/2
Am. Hafnium	110	+1/2
Am. Rhenium	110	+1/2
Am. Dubnium	110	+1/2
Am. Seaborgium	110	+1/2
Am. Bohrium	110	+1/2
Am. Hassium	110	+1/2
Am. Meitnerium	110	+1/2
Am. Darmstadtium	110	+1/2
Am. Roentgenium	110	+1/2
Am. Copernicium	110	+1/2
Am. Dubnium	110	+1/2
Am. Seaborgium	110	+1/2
Am. Bohrium	110	+1/2
Am. Hassium	110	+1/2
Am. Meitnerium	110	+1/2
Am. Darmstadtium	110	+1/2
Am. Roentgenium	110	+1/2
Am. Copernicium	110	+1/2

NEW YORK CURE

(Continued from page 11)

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	155	+1/2
Am. Oil	46	+4
Am. Steel	154 1/2	-1/2
Am. Tobacco	110	+1/2
Am. Wire	110	+1/2
Am. Zinc	110	+1/2
Am. Copper	110	+1/2
Am. Lead	110	+1/2
Am. Tin	110	+1/2
Am. Nickel	110	+1/2
Am. Silver	110	+1/2
Am. Gold	110	+1/2
Am. Platinum	110	+1/2
Am. Palladium	110	+1/2
Am. Iridium	110	+1/2
Am. Rhodium	110	+1/2
Am. Osmium	110	+1/2
Am. Selenium	110	+1/2
Am. Tellurium	110	+1/2
Am. Vanadium	110	+1/2
Am. Manganese	110	+1/2
Am. Chromium	110	+1/2
Am. Cobalt	110	+1/2
Am. Molybdenum	110	+1/2
Am. Niobium	110	+1/2
Am. Tantalum	110	+1/2
Am. Zirconium	110	+1/2
Am. Hafnium	110	+1/2
Am. Rhenium	110	+1/2
Am. Dubnium	110	+1/2
Am. Seaborgium	110	+1/2
Am. Bohrium	110	+1/2
Am. Hassium	110	+1/2
Am. Meitnerium	110	+1/2
Am. Darmstadtium	110	+1/2
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Am. Seaborgium	110	+1/2
Am. Bohrium	110	+1/2
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NEW YORK CURE

(Continued from page 11)

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Am. Tellurium	110	+1/2
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Am. Manganese	110	+1/2
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Am. Cobalt	110	+1/2
Am. Molybdenum	110	+1/2
Am. Niobium	110	+1/2
Am. Tantalum	110	+1/2
Am. Zirconium	110	+1/2
Am. Hafnium	110	+1/2
Am. Rhenium	110	+1/2
Am. Dubnium	110	+1/2
Am. Seaborgium	110	+1/2
Am. Bohrium	110	+1/2
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Am. Bohrium	110	+1/2
Am. Hassium	110	+1/2
Am. Meitnerium	110	+1/2
Am. Darmstadtium	110	+1/2
Am. Roentgenium	110	+1/2
Am. Copernicium	110	+1/2

NEW YORK CURE

(Continued from page 11)

Dated July 1, 1923

Amount payable January
exceeding 2%. Callers
case the call price is
The interest from
emption should

The wide
wide from the
Square. This
to reach the

*The following information
Bowdoin Garage*

At the downtown
Bowdoin Garage Building
six-story and basement
main entrance on the
entrance on Green Street
feet of the Bowdoin Square
within easy walking distance
downtown hotels, State
Club and market district
approximately 27,000 square
feet as the Bowdoin Square
for 820 cars. The building

BUYING WAVE DEVELOPS IN CLOTH MARKET

Mills in East and South Report Sharp Gain in Trading—Prices Higher

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special).—For some time the much predicted wave of buying in primary cotton goods markets that everybody expected "after Labor Day" appeared promptly on schedule today.

The gray goods markets were very active throughout the last week, and sales have mounted to several million yards daily in many of the large selling houses.

Southern mills, on the whole, are said to have booked business during the week to the extent of nearly a million pieces.

Even Fall order and the eastern coarse goods mills experienced a sharp increase in trading, and reported sales of nearly 100,000 pieces, despite the short week, and the higher level of prices that eastern mills were demanding.

Prices went up all along the line, not only because of the demand, but on account of the radically higher raw material values involved in advances of 1 to 3 cents a pound in the price of spot cotton.

Cloth prices did not rise as radically as cotton quotations, but the mills were no longer willing to consider forward contracts at the level of the market, except at higher price levels, while fearing to make advances too radical lest the buying wave be slipped in the bud.

Firm Price Attitude

Those who could offer quick goods out of previous accumulations were very firm in their price attitude, and inclined to stiffen still further after each sale. Eastern mills, with very light accumulations of unsold goods on hand, complained of an inability to sell at prices adequate to cover higher raw material costs.

The enthusiasm of buyers varied very rapidly, it seemed as quotations pointed, and the heavy volume of inquiry thinned out materially when it came to actual buying, though the latter was numerous enough to make up in number what they lacked in individual size.

Many distributors of long experience regard this scaling down on the part of buyers as a very desirable development, and one certain to be productive of a more steady flow of business, later.

While the improvement did not affect all sections of the market alike, all shared to some extent in the increased demand. Sheetings brightened up sharply, as did the goods which have been characterized by this type of goods for many weeks. There was a strong demand for goods for black and white, and the buying came both from converters and from the manufacturing trades such as rubbering factories, bag makers, and the like.

The lighter and medium weight goods were the most active and jumped an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard, and the heavy weight goods more than this. The heavy weight goods were moving more freely at measurably higher figures.

Print Deaths Active

In the print cloth constructions, there was a strong demand for the standard numbers from the printers, converters, cutters, shade manufacturers, users of the goods, and the buying trade and other cloth users. Odd counts did not cut so large a figure in the market, and one feature was the strength of the buying, which moved up sharply in price.

Sateens and twills were active, particularly the reverse twist yarn striped goods. Southern mills, specializing on palama checks reported a very satisfactory volume of new business, though a price advance was considered close view of the higher raw material costs.

There has been fairly good trading in colored yarn goods, such as hams, denim, ticking and chambray, though not enough, of course, to warrant full capacity operation of the mills making this class of goods.

In the fine goods division of the market the improvement in trading was not nearly as marked. Demand was good, but not so keenly to the mills, and the buying came both from converters and from the manufacturing trades, and manufacturers are not encouraging any heavy buying of goods at prices which they believe will adequately protect them against the prospective upward trend of raw material.

Fine Goods Strong

Eastern fine goods mills report a normal volume of the plainer constructions, and the demand for goods which lighter demand for fancies and novelties. Light and cotton mixtures are stronger in price, the rise being given an extra fillip by the heavy demand of raw silk. The demand continues active, however, and there is little quibbling as to price, provided the desired delivery date is assured.

Yarns are so much more active in eastern markets that there is the prospect of a fairly good clearing-up of idle equipment if the volume of trading continues for another week or so. Southern spinners, who have been forced to curtail on heavy, because of drought-handicapped power plants, are buying very materially for their inability to promise quick shipments of yarn.

The general heavy rains reported over a large part of the Piedmont section of the Carolinas during the last few days, however, promise some relief in this respect, though yarn consumers, fearing further increases, are not waiting, but are covering in a part of their requirements as quickly as they can in the best on the best terms they can obtain.

LONDON STOCKS IRREGULAR TODAY

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The stock market was irregular today, with a break in spots. The share were in demand on an improvement in the staple. Oil was steady on the market. Rubbers improved after dullness. Industrials were irregularly weaker as traders await definite indications of the autumn trade revival.

Home rails were in supply on new trade reports. Diamonds were heavy. Royal Dutch was 3 1/2. Rio Tinto 4 1/2. Anglo-Siam 4 1/2.

The gilt-edged division was firm on good investment demand. French bonds were steady. Greek and Chinese issues were in demand.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Bond	Price	Bond	Price
U.S. 4 1/2% 1937	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1938	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1939	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1940	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1941	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1942	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1943	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1944	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1945	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1946	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1947	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1948	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1949	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1950	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1951	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1952	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1953	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1954	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1955	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1956	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1957	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1958	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1959	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1960	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1961	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1962	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1963	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1964	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1965	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1966	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1967	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1968	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1969	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1970	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1971	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1972	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1973	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1974	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1975	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1976	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1977	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1978	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1979	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1980	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1981	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1982	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1983	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1984	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1985	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1986	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1987	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1988	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1989	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1990	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1991	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1992	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1993	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1994	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1995	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1996	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1997	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 1998	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1999	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2000	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2001	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2002	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2003	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2004	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2005	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2006	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2007	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2008	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2009	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2010	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2011	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2012	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2013	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2014	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2015	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2016	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2017	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2018	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2019	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2020	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2021	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2022	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2023	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2024	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2025	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2026	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2027	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2028	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2029	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2030	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2031	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2032	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2033	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2034	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2035	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2036	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2037	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2038	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2039	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2040	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2041	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2042	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2043	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2044	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2045	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2046	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2047	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2048	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2049	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2050	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2051	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2052	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2053	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2054	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2055	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2056	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2057	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2058	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2059	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2060	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2061	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2062	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2063	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2064	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2065	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2066	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2067	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2068	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2069	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2070	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2071	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2072	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2073	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2074	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2075	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2076	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2077	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2078	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2079	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2080	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2081	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2082	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2083	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2084	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2085	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2086	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2087	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2088	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2089	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2090	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2091	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2092	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2093	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2094	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2095	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2096	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2097	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2098	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2099	101 1/2	U.S. 4 1/2% 2100	101 1/2

RADIO WORLD'S FAIR IS OPENED BY GOV. SMITH

Two Shows Now Running in New York to Capacity Crowds of Fans

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Two radio shows are now running simultaneously here and both are demanding the attention of the general public as well as the thousands of radio fans who recognize show week in New York City as the opening of the radio season in the United States.

Declaring that radio will be one of the greatest factors in putting an end to democratic rule in government affairs, because citizens will become far better posted on public questions by the radioaction of both sides of every topic, Gov. Alfred E. Smith delivered the address last night which formally opened the radio world's fair in the 25th Field Artillery Armory, West Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue, New York City.

Governor Smith was escorted to the Armory by U. J. Hermann, managing director of the Radio World's Fair and was received by the honor guard of field artillery headed by Col. P. A. Austin. The Governor delivered an address of greeting to the immense crowd in the Armory, in response to the applause, and then made his dedicatory speech in the Crystal Studio, the radioing booth in the center of the auditorium, from which eight stations will send programs continuously throughout the exposition, which ends at midnight Saturday night.

Governor Smith witnessed the first broadcast of the wireless from the booth, which was many feet away from the Armory, in response to the applause, and then made his dedicatory speech in the Crystal Studio, the radioing booth in the center of the auditorium, from which eight stations will send programs continuously throughout the exposition, which ends at midnight Saturday night.

Visitors entering the great hall found it most attractive. Over the immense floor with its artistic booths, hung a drapery that was a riot of color. Underneath were thousands of submersible lights, and the floor 100 foot lights were levelled on the 2000 new receiving sets, and about 500 exhibits of old-time apparatus. The United States Army and Navy showed original installations dating as far back as 1902. The amateur operators of the United States also proudly showed their handicraft in the form of coils and condensers.

Not less than \$250,000 was spent before the doors were opened to prepare the exhibit, and to times that amount is a small estimate of the value of the whole show.

Radio as an industry is entering a \$1,000,000,000 a year class, Mr. Hermann declared, and it certainly seems that this might be an indication of the number of dealers registering. They have come from 30 states. There are also on hand representatives of a large number of foreign agencies interested in the sale of the efficient American radio.

Dealers will confer with the manufacturers at the show from 11 to 1 p. m. each day and from 1 p. m. to 1 p. m. the public will have its hours.

What radio television may bring to millions of homes was graphically illustrated last night at the fourth annual National Radio Exposition at Grand Central Palace when in a notable experiment of simultaneous sound and sight transmission, an address delivered by David Barnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, was radioed at the same instant to the city of New York by his photograph by the photo radiogram process of the Radio Corporation of America. While the voice of the speaker filled the auditorium on the mezzanine floor of Grand Central Palace, Mr. Barnoff's picture gradually took shape upon a roll of paper attached to the receiving instrument. By the time the address was finished the photograph was complete and thousands of people broke into spontaneous applause. Sight and sound combined to create a vivid illusion of actual presence. Simultaneously the eye and the ear received the presence of the man who was speaking.

There was constant danger that the whole plant for picking pictures out of the ether would be wrecked by the eager curiosity. The header roll supported by ropes, strayed and bent under the pressure of those behind anxious to bring themselves near enough to watch the proceedings. Every gasp and every shout combined to create a vivid illusion of actual presence. Simultaneously the eye and the ear received the presence of the man who was speaking.

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations in 1/10 p. m.)

Open High Low	101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1937	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1938	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1939	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1940	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1941	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1942	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1943	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1944	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1945	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1946	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1947	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1948	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1949	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1950	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1951	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1952	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1953	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1954	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1955	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1956	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1957	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1958	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1959	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1960	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1961	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1962	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1963	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1964	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1965	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1966	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1967	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1968	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1969	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1970	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1971	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1972	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1973	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1974	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1975	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1976	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1977	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1978	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1979	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1980	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1981	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1982	101 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1983	101 1/2
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U.S. 4 1/2% 2011	101 1/2
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U.S. 4 1/2% 20	

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and along with the plan for Saturday morning, the board and for a committee to be appointed by the National Education Association to assist in selecting themes, in preparing for the current topic feature, the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. (However we may not be feature which should be made this. That is to say, do not proceed on this with the schools, but with the general educational belief that there is necessity for everything to be done. There is a desire to do it, but it is not the same as if adults did not feel their responsibility for the schools. There is no need to try to handle the schools. However, however, are wise adults who are not responsible for the schools.)